The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of values affecting labor centering in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and containing other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

The valor that struggles is better than weakness that endures.—Hegel.

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 12, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 1352 WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1937 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 27, NO. 11

Organized Labor Backs Farmers' Right To Larger Portion of National Income

President Green of the A. F. of L. Declares Prosperity of Soil Tillers and Industrial Workers Depends Mutually on Greater Buying Power for Each Group—Holds That Welfare of Labor and Farmers Is Inseparable—Urges Extension of Agricultural Workers' Unions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Strong criticism of the policy that drives the prices of farm products down until the farmer receives a tragically unjust share of the national income, the larger portion of which is grabbed by those who own, operate and finance industry, was voiced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address here on "Labor and Agriculture," delivered over the National Broadcasting Company network as part of a symposium on the general subject, "Should City People Have Equality for Agriculture?" The symposium was included in the NBS "national farm and home hour program."

Pointing out that in the years before the World War, the farmers of the United States received a per capita income of about $160 per year and that in 1919 the farmer was able to get only 59 per cent of the average income enjoyed by others, Green asserted that the fact that even now prices for farm products are far below the prices for industrial products.

He said that higher prices for farmers and higher wages for workers are inseparably connected with the prosperity of both groups and that their mutual interests should bind into a solid phalanx those who produce our agricultural and industrial wealth, with the organization of agricultural workers' unions for negotiating collective bargaining agreements a definite element in securing just wages, hours and work conditions for farm workers.

The text of Mr. Green's address follows:

"Agriculture is America's greatest industry. It employs eight and a half million workers. Its products are distributed to 127,000,000 consumers—our entire nation. Therefore, alone indicate the extent to which the welfare of our whole national economy is dependent upon the welfare of agriculture. Yet we know that farmers have not received their just share of the national income in the past and that they do not receive it today.

Farmers Banned from Prosperity

"Between 1909 and 1914, in the years of pre-war normalcy, when the rest of American people received a fair dollars per capita income of about $400, the farmers only got about $160 per year, or only 40 per cent of the share to which they were entitled. In 1919, the year of highest farm prices following the war, the farmer received only 59 per cent of the average income of others.

"From 1919 to 1929, our country went through a decade of business prosperity. It was a false prosperity in industry, it was also a prosperity in which agriculture did not share. For, while during these years other income had increased by almost 60 per cent, agricultural income suffered a decline of nearly 4 billion dollars. At the same time, other property values soared to unprecedented levels while farm property value experienced a drastic decline. So in 1929, when everybody else received an income of almost $700, the farmer only got about $275 per capita income.

Farm Income Halved by Depression

"We all know only too well the plight of agriculture in the years of the depression. In a few years there was such destruction in the midst of abundance. In three short years farm property values were reduced by about 20 billion dollars and farm income was more than halved. This meant bankruptcy and foreclosure, suffering and untold misery to millions of farmers. We cannot view recent victims to the speculative unbalance of 1929.

"Only the drastic and courageous emergency measures adopted by our Government succeeded in reversing this tide of devastation. In the years since agricultural property increased in value by only five and a half billion dollars since March 1933. This can be significantly compared with the rise of 45 billion dollars in the value of stocks and bonds during the same time.

Low Farm Income Hits Wage Earners

"As long as the standard of living of our farming population fails to keep step with the standard of living of the rest of the nation, a condition of unbalance will persist.

"This unbalance will prevent us from dealing effectively with industrial unemployment and will make impossible any substantial improvement in the welfare of the wage-earners in the industry. For economic inequality of the farmers prevents labor from producing goods and services which our farm population should rightfully enjoy.

Farm Prices Lag

"The depression brought to a crisis the disparity in the prices of farm products and the industrial products. While the prices paid by the farmer for goods used in agricultural production were reduced by only 31 per cent between 1929 and March 1933, the prices received by farmers were reduced by as much as 63 per cent.

"Although in the past four years this spread in prices has been gradually closing, the prices received by farmers have not yet caught up with the rising prices of the industrial products.

Buying Power Fluctuates Simultaneously

"If we study the available data, showing the variations in the farm income and income of industrial workers during the past ten or twelve years, we see that these two groups move with a close and direct relationship to each other. This means that the buying power of the farmer depends directly on the buying power of labor.

"We know that labor constitutes the vast majority of the consumers of agricultural products. It is clear, therefore, that agriculture cannot prosper without increased industrial activity and that industrial activity cannot be increased until agriculture receives larger return from its products.

Necessity for Farm Workers' Unions

"Large scale industrial methods of production have long been evident and important groups of agricultural workers have formed unions in order to improve their wages, their working conditions and to advance their economic status.

"As the result, we have today a large group of agricultural workers' unions in fruit and vegetable farming, in beet growing, in onion growing, in large-scale dairies, and in fruit and vegetable packing and canning.

Identity of Interests Emphasized

"These are the unions in which the interests of agricultural wage-earners are identical with those of the industrial workers organized. But, as I have said, the fundamental identity of interests of labor and farmers extends much wider. It extends to a deep realization that the farmer's welfare is labor's welfare. The two are inseparable.

"Much has been done in the past four years by our Federal Government to better the social and economic conditions of the farmer. But the greater portion of the task still lies ahead. Not until agriculture shares fully in the economic advances of the nation as a whole will that greater task be achieved."

CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR ORGANIZES STATE UNION

Two Hundred Delegates at San Francisco Meeting Merge into One Group Locals of Both Permanent and Migratory Farm and Cannery Laborers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—Two hundred delegates from agricultural and cannery workers unions throughout California met in the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor in Sacramento March 21. The convention formed a temporary executive board of the proposed union which in the interim will draft a constitution. After it is approved the State Federation will ask the American Federation of Labor for a federal charter.

Sponsors for the union claim there is a potential membership of more than 200,000 field, shed and cannery workers. Organization within a year the union will be the largest in the State.

Composition of Executive Board

The executive board is composed of sixteen representatives, one for each county which sent delegates to the convention. Norval Wolf, president of the Alaska Cannery Workers, San Francisco, was elected chairman and executive secretary of the board. Patrick Bocca, Alameda County, was named vice chairman of the board, and Bert H. Hoover, Sacramento, secretary.

Under the general plan adopted by the convention officials will be elected by a referendum of members of all affiliated unions. There will be branches of the union in all areas where local central labor bodies exist. Subordinates will be elected by the various branches. The executive committee, composed of one member from each county, will be elected.

National or Color Lines Banned

Walter Cowan, chairman of the state committee for agricultural organization of the American Federation of Labor, told the convention that "there will be no national and no color lines drawn" in the organization, adding: "All we ask is 'Are you a worker in agriculture?'"

Mexican and Filipino workers joining or urging acceptance of the general program for the new union.

The convention was held in the San Francisco Labor Temple. The delegates were welcomed by John P. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council. Other speakers included Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor; Dr. Paul Taylor, professor of economics, University of California, and Rowland Watson, Pacific Coast organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

The State Federation of Labor is to set aside as much as $5 per month for cannery organization work $5,000 from the organizing fund established at last year's convention, and an appeal is to be made by the Federation to all unions to bring the total fund up to $20,000.

Battle Creek Theatre Union Wins Boost in Weekly Wages

Battle Creek, Mich. (AFLNS).—A new agreement raising the weekly wages of theatre employees to $30 effective May 15, 1938 for 1937 and an additional $2.50 for 1938 has been negotiated by Stage Employes and Motion Picture Operators Union, Local No. 492, with the theatre owners here. Under the new scale the average weekly wage is $42.50 for this year. Overtime pay is at the rate of $1.60 per hour.

EDITORIALS

WHAT NAVAL PREPAREDNESS WOULD MEAN IN HOUSING

The House of Representatives, with very little discussion, passed the $526,555,000 Naval Supply Bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937. Naval authorities claim this large appropriation is necessary in order that the United States may be prepared to protect our people from invasion by foreign powers.

Without indulging in any argument for or against this large appropriation for battleships, cruisers, submarines, destroyers, airplanes and numerous other kinds of munitions, it is instructive to note what a like amount of money would do if devoted to the construction of housing for millions of families in the United States.

Housing authorities estimate that certain types of one-family houses can be constructed for around $3,000. The Naval Appropriation Bill of $526,555,000 divided by $3,000 equals 175,518. This means that the amount carried in the Naval Appropriation Bill would construct 175,518 three-thousand-dollar houses.

Allowing the usual estimate of five to a family these 175,518 houses would provide living accommodations for 877,590 persons.

According to the United States census in 1930 there had a population of 781,188, Baltimore 804,874, St. Louis 821,960, and Cleveland 900,429. These four cities combined have a population group equal in number to the average population of either of these four large cities.

It will not be amiss to give serious consideration to this comparison when the Congress of the United States begins the discussion of the Wagner-Steagall Federal Housing Bill, which has already been introduced in both houses.

THE SECURITY UNDERWRITING RACKET

The large profits made by banking concerns in selling railroad securities to the investing public is revealed by the testimony before the Senate Railway Finance Committee relative to the activities of J. P. Morgan & Company in unloading $518,627,000 Van Sweringen securities over a period of sixteen years.

The Morgan firm was the head of a syndicate which purchased this vast amount of Van Sweringen paper and paid for it by the issuance of $8,000,000. According to the testimony the bankers were not overly generous in their dealings with the public against inflated values represented by the securities. But the transactions brought them a profit of $8,000,000.

This and other unsavory facts in railroad finance brought to light by the Senate Committee are very interesting and instructive in that they are the not altogether ethical practices of underwriting, which is a common term used to describe those financial groups who buy corporation securities in bulk from a corporation in control, uninformed and unsuspecting public, which group gladly is compelled to pocket large losses.

The difficulty is that Government investigations of these transactions, many of them questionable, are usually concluded until years and years after the damage is consummated and the losses of the people are chloroformed with the lapse of time.

GOVERNMENT HALTS SALE OF COFFEE CHAFF

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Further evidence of the need for tightening the Pure Food and Drug Laws is seen in the recent announcement by the Federal Food and Drug Administration, that coffee chaff, a valueless waste product, is being sold as a food product.

The Administration has taken steps to halt this practice after complaints being caught without opportunity of alibi, pleading guilty and being fined $1,500.

It is stated the coffee chaff is used chiefly to adulterate regular ground coffee. The fictitious nature of the food racketeers are indicated in a statement by the Food and Drug Administration that in part it says:

"A manufacturer has been furnishing illegal adulterant to coffee dealers under the name of 'coffee sweepings.' The chaff was purchased from the trade under deceptive and false names. After further roasting and blending in a form resembling ground roasted coffee, it was sold back to the trade under the manufacturer's real name. The adulteration provisions of the law prohibit the sale for food purposes of this valueless waste product, coffee chaff."

LOW WAGES UNCOVERED BY STRIKES

One of the usually unnoticed but nevertheless important results flowing from strikes is the revelation regarding low wages paid by many employers in unorganized industries.

The strike against the cannery and wage concerns in Seattle is the latest to bring to light recently in connection with a strike of the employes of an independent canning company in St. Louis, Mo. An investigation made after the women employees walked out in protest against the wage rates disclosed that the average earnings were between $6 and $6 per week for 50-hours' work. It was also shown that many girls earned even less than this distressingly low wage.

This instance of low wages could be multiplied hundreds of times if a nation-wide survey were made. And yet some columnists and many employers seem to be losing much sleep because of the prevailing labor unrest and the constant increase in strikes.

Seamen's Discharge Book Dispute Ended

Copeland-Bland Act Will Be Amended to Permit Certificate of Identification as Substitute for Seamen Who Prefer It—Blacklisting Fear Was Unjustified, Scharrenberg Says.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The controversy among seamen over the Copeland-Bland Continuous Discharge Book, made compulsory by the Copeland-Bland Law enacted by Congress last year, was adjusted here in a compromise calling for an amendment to the law substituting a certificate of identification for seamen who object to being required to carry the discharge book in order to secure employment on American ships.

The controversial section in the Copeland-Bland Act provided that "every seaman upon a merchant vessel of the United States of the burden of one hundred gross tons or upward, except vessels employed exclusively in trade on the navigable rivers of the United States, shall be furnished with a book, to be known as a 'Continuous Discharge book,' which shall be retained by him and which shall contain the signature of the seaman to whom it is so furnished and a statement of his nationality, age, personal description, photograph, and home address."

Character Marks Banned

After providing that the discharge books "shall be in such form and issued by the shipping commissioners and collectors and deputy collectors of customs at ports where no shipping commissioners have been appointed in such manner as the Director of Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, shall determine," the law provides the following ban on character marks:

"Any person, corporation, or association, other than a shipping commissioner, or collector or deputy collector of customs, who shall issue or cause to be issued any such book or imitation thereof, or any person, other than the real owner, who uses or endeavors to use any such book, or who makes any statement or endorsement in any such book not herein authorized, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than three months, in the discretion of the court."

Wholesale Misrepresentation Charged

Despite this drastic provision against misuse of the discharge books widespread propaganda was unlimbered against the books by Harry Lundeberg, president of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and other organizations which operators would use them for blacklisting purposes.

In a statement on the adjustment of the dispute, Paul Scharrenberg, Legislative Representative of the Seamen's International Union of America, said:

"For sake of harmony, the Legislative Committee of the Seamen's International Union of America would have endorsed and recommended legislation for the Seamen's Discharge Books since 1923, the I. S. U. Legislative Committee has drafted and certain modifications of the Copeland-Bland Seaman's Law of 1936 (Public 808, 74th Congress; H. R. 8597).

"The motive which prompted the Committee to accept these changes was the earnest desire to bring about more harmonious relations within the Seamen's International Union. Due to an unprecedented campaign of misrepresentation a considerable number of I. S. U. members are today under the altogether erroneous belief that the Government Continuous Discharge Book can in some manner be used for blacklisting purposes. On the Pacific Coast, in particular, the membership has been virtually stuffed with false or misleading information upon the intent and purpose of the Government Continuous Discharge Book which was, in truth and in fact, first proposed by Andrew Furuseth to prevent blacklisting.

"At any rate, as a result of the high powered propaganda campaign against the book there has been an extension of apprehension on the part of many that a 'something wrong or sinister with the Government Continuous Discharge Book.'

Identification Certificate Suggested

"To allay this feeling, Director Joseph M. Ward, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, who has been an ardent advocate of the book, at the hearings before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, suggested a modification providing that seamen who did not wish to carry the book should not be required to do so in order to obtain employment.

"In other words, Mr. Weaver proposed that the section of the law providing for the Government Continuous Discharge Book shall be amended so that seamen may apply for the book, as at present, but it will not be compulsory to carry the book as a condition of employment.

"Ah seamen who do not wish to carry the book must, however, before signing on a ship, present to the American official in possession of a Seamen's Certificate of Identification to be issued upon application in the same offices throughout the land where the Continuous Discharge Book is now obtainable.

"The Certificate of Identification will contain the same information concerning a seaman as is contained in the Discharge Book, to wit: nationality, age, personal description, photograph, etc.

"In other words, seamen have the option of carrying either the book or the identification certificate. But they must have either one or the other.

"Seamen who carry the Continuous Discharge Book will have entered in each book the record of their sea service without any comment as to character, ability and seamanship.

"Seamen with an Identification Certificate may have a record of their sea service on a separate certificate of discharge, the same as heretofore, but on more durable paper and without com-

ment as to character, ability and seamanship.

"In either case a duplicate of the record from the discharge book will forthwith be forwarded to Washington for the permanent files in the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

All Factions Agree to Compromise

"These proposed changes are agreed to by all factions. Captains in attendance at the hearing of the committee; the Sailors' Union of the Pacific group represented by Lundeberg, Ferguson and Burke, and the Atlantic seamen's group headed by Curran and, lastly, by the members of the Legislative Committee of the I. S. U. who were present, namely: Paul Scharrenberg, Ivan Hunter and John Vance. The latter gentlemen, Gus H. Brown, who was present, also concurred.

"More than 50,000 Continuous Discharge Books have been issued to date and these books may be retained by the holders, if desired. By virtue of a gentlemen's agreement, subscribed to by all present at the hearing, there will be no coercion or intimidation either for or against the Discharge Book or the new Identification Certificate.

C. I. O. FINALIZES SCHEME TO DESTROY LABOR UNITY

War of Lewis Group on A. F. of L. Broadened to Issuing Affiliation Certificates to State, City and Local Bodies.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Committee for Industrial Organization was described by competent American Federation of Labor Officials shortly after its organization as a definite scheme conceived by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and his associates to set up under the mask of devotion to industrial unionism a national organization rival to the A. F. of L. and planned to disrupt that organization. This was established by American workers more than fifty years ago.

The accuracy of this description was verified here on March 5, 1937, when a meeting of the representatives of the twelve or more unions affiliated with the C. I. O., presided over by Mr. Lewis, authorized the C. I. O. executive officers to issue certificates of affiliation to national, international, State, regional, city central bodies and local groups whenever it is deemed such action is advisable.

Futile Prediction, Green Says

When informed of the action taken by the C. I. O., William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in a statement to the press declared that the Lewis group had fulfilled the prediction which he and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. made a year ago when they asserted that the Committee for Industrial Organization aimed to set itself up as a rival to the Federation.

"The next probable step, Mr. Green added, would be for the C. I. O. to set itself up as a national organization with a specific name clearly indicating that it was the American Federation of Labor's rival.

"From the beginning it was clearly evident that this objective would be reached," Mr. Green asserted.

"By that I mean that the C. I. O. would reach the point where they decided on the creation of a rival of the American Federation of Labor.

"You will recall that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. classified the C. I. O. as a rival organization a year ago. That was premature. It existed at the time. There will be no question about it now.

Asked what action would be taken by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in connection with broadened dual and rival activities of the C. I. O., Mr. Green replied that the A. F. of L. Executive Council would reach a decision after a survey of the situation.

Lawson Given Minnesota Job Insurance Bill Pen

St. Paul, Minn. (AFLNS).—Governor Hjalmar Petersen on March 20 presented the Minnesota State Federation of Labor with the pen he used in affixing his signature to the Unemployment Insurance Bill recently adopted by the State Legislature. In accepting the memento, Dan Lawson, president of the Federation, expressed the appreciation of organized labor for the Governor's courage in calling the special session of the legislature to pass the bill.

P. H. Fitzgerald, Maine Labor Leader, Dies at 81

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The organized labor movement of Maine has lost a leader whose passing in the death of Patrick H. Fitzgerald in Augusta, Maine, March 17, 1937, at the active age of 81 in the labor movement of Maine for 50 years.

Mr. Fitzgerald was a charter member of the Maine Federation of Labor, which he served as its president for many years, and had been president of the Augusta Central Labor Union for more than 25 years. He came to the United States from Ireland in 1873, to work in Quarry Workers Union in 1881, and was a member of the Knights of Labor during the regime of Terrance V. Powderly.

Protection for Workers' Eyes Won in Detroit Blower Plant

Detroit, Mich. (AFLNS).—Acting on a complaint of an employe of the American Blower Company here to local labor officials that the lighting facilities of the plant were inadequate for the work done, the Michigan Department of Labor, after an investigation by Eric Edling, supervising factory lighting in the drafting room corrected.

The employes in the room had complained of eye strain and headaches. The Edison Company engineers reported that the lighting had to be largely increased to be adequate for drafting.

Vancouver Building Trades Issue Five-Day Week Order

Vancouver, Can. (AFLNS).—The five-day week for building trades in the industry has been decreed by the Vancouver Building Trades Council, effective on the first of April, according to date there will be no Saturday work. The Council said that it is considered necessary to do a particular job on Saturday the employer will be required to pay double-time wages.

Protection for Workers Is Given Under Canada Law

Canadian Labor Minister Says Employment Service Will Not Be Used to Break Strikes—Unemployment Insurance Plan Is Approved.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Ottawa, Ont.—Protection for workers in the event of strikes is provided in the Canadian Unemployment Insurance Act, which has been approved by the Canadian Parliament, Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, Minister of Labor, declared in a statement issued here.

"The Employment Service will not be used to break strikes," Minister Rogers declared. "Workers will not be required to accept employment in establishments where a strike is in progress, or to accept employment at wages or under conditions substantially less favorable than those prevailing for similar employment in the locality."

Under the Act, which is to be administered by a commission of three, benefits will be paid to workers who have been employed in insurable occupations for 180 days in the two years preceding unemployment. Benefits will be paid at the rate of 50 cents a day for each week of contributions, with a maximum of $10 a week.

Workers who have been employed for 180 days in the year preceding unemployment will be entitled to benefits for 30 days, and for each additional 30 days of employment will be entitled to benefits for an additional week, up to a maximum of 42 weeks.

Workers who have been employed for 180 days in the year preceding unemployment will be entitled to benefits for 30 days, and for each additional 30 days of employment will be entitled to benefits for an additional week, up to a maximum of 42 weeks.

Big Nation-Wide Organization Campaign Mapped by American Federation of Labor

Conference of General Organizers Called by Green Plans Intensified Drive Among Workers in Fabricated Steel, Cement, Aluminum, Chemical, Match, Agricultural, Cereal and Flour Industries and Gasoline Station Attendants.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A two-day conference here of about fifty general organizers of the American Federation of Labor, convened by William Green, president of the Federation, surveyed the labor situation throughout the country and planned an intensified campaign to enroll unorganized workers in unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The meeting was one of the periodical conferences of the field staff of the American Federation of Labor held for the purpose of examining the general activities of the labor movement and mapping details of organization work in various sections.

The organizers came from every part of the United States loaded with tabloid pictures of organization activities and achievements in all sections, together with accounts of the propaganda carried on by various disruptive groups against the bona fide trade union movement.

Iron Workers' Jurisdiction Protected

The question of the invasion of the jurisdiction of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers by the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was considered by the conference. The charter granted the association by the A. F. of L. confers jurisdiction over men employed in steel fabrication plants, whose employes the C. I. O. has attempted to raid.

Mr. Green announced that the A. F. of L. would protect the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' jurisdiction.

"I want to make it clear," he said, "that the American Federation of Labor has accepted jurisdiction over the erection and fabrication of steel to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union. The fabrication plants are some under the jurisdiction of that union. The idea is to have the steel fabricated in union plants as far as practicable by union workers. We will support our affiliated workers in all their efforts to organize these fabrication workers into the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union."

CLEVELAND MEAT PACKERS SECURE COUNTY-WIDE PACT

Six Hundred Retail Dealers Covered in Contract Calling for Wage Increases, Closing Hours, Apprentice Regulation, and Strike Notices.

Cleveland, Ohio (AFLNS).—A notable agreement has been negotiated by Cleveland Meat Cutters and Butchers Union, No. 427 with the Cleveland Retail Meat Dealers Group which affects the markets throughout Cuyahoga County, in which Cleveland is situated, will close at 6 P. M. on Saturdays. The agreement affects 1,500 employes and 600 dealers according to union officials. This is said to be the first county-wide agreement in the retail meat trade.

The wage provisions provide a minimum wage for a six-day week, with less than a week being paid for at 50 cents an hour.

Apprentices, the number of which is limited to one per shop or one for every three journeymen, are to be paid $13 for the first six months, $15 for the second $20 for the third, $25 for the fourth, $24 for the fifth, and $26 for the sixth six months period.

All employes must be residents of the county for one month and are required to become members of the union. If they are not in good standing with the union they will be discharged.

There is also a provision in the agreement for a grievance board of five for strikes, picketing and lockouts.

Frisco Is Convention City For Street Railway Union

Detroit, Mich. (AFLNS).—The 25th convention of the American Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America will convene in San Francisco, Calif., on September 13, 1937, officers of the Association announced here.

Oakland Building Trades Win 105 Union Shop Pacts

Oakland, Calif. (AFLNS).—Within the last few months over 105 agreements with local contractors have been negotiated by the Oakland Building Trades Council.

Green, Goodrich and Dennison Are Among I. L. O. Delegates to World Textile Parley

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Governing Body of the International Labor Office has appointed a tripartite delegation to the Tripartite Preparatory Textile Conference convened by the I. L. O. for Geneva, in Washington beginning April 2 at the invitation of President Roosevelt. The delegation consists of three governments, three employers' and three workers' representatives and one substitute for each group, selected by that group at its seventy-eighth session held recently in Geneva, Switzerland. The nine representatives are:

Carter Goodrich, U. S. Labor Commissioner at Geneva and U. S. Government representative on the Governing Body; Jerome Necas, Czechoslovakian Government representative and chairman of the Governing Body; Carlos-Alberto Pardo, Argentine Government representative.

Hans C. Oxnard, Danish employers' representative and employer vice chairman of Governing Body; Charles Dennison, American employers' representative; Henry S. Dennison of the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Framingham, Mass., U. S. employers' representative.

William Green, U. S. workers' representative; Camille Mertens, Belgian workers' representative and workers' vice chairman of the Governing Body; and Evert Kupers, Netherlands workers' representative.

The main subjects before the conference will be the development of a 40-hour week international agreement for the textile industry in all textile producing countries which will be considered at the International Labor Conference which is to be held in Geneva next June.

After the agreement is adopted by the International Labor Conference it will be submitted to the various governments holding membership in the International Labor Organization for consideration and adoption.

The textile conference will be held in the spacious auditorium of the Department of Labor in Washington and will be attended by delegates representing the governments, the employers and workers in all textile producing countries.

SEATTLE GARAGE EMPLOYES WIN WAGE INCREASE PACT

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Garage Employes' Local No. 44, Seattle, Wash., actuated with the General Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, announced an agreement with the Seattle Automotive Service Association providing higher wage scales and improved working conditions. The minimum wage is to be 74 per day for the first three months of the agreement, $4.50 per day for the second three months and $5 per day thereafter with provisions for higher rates for specialized work. An exception is made in the case of parking lots and storage garages, where a scale of $21.60 per week is established for a period of not to exceed six months when the scale will be opened to negotiations. The wage increases are said to be substantial in almost every case, many of the men employed in this line of work having been paid at the rate of from $12 to $15 for a week of from 48 to 72 hours.

The Automotive Service Association includes in its membership service stations, automotive stations, auto laundries, tire and battery service and sales companies, parking lots, storage and service garages and similar lines of business.